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[VOLUME XVIII.]

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To PHILIP J. JUNIUS—No. 7.

SIR,
IT has been asserted, that General Lee was seditious in his principles and opinions; and that he detested the principles of the house of Stuart. In addition to the testimony which the passages that have been copied from his writings bear to these points, the following are selected from the political essays, parts of which have been already cited to another purpose.

The essay here alluded to being without date, it is impossible to state the exact time of its appearance. From its internal marks, combined with the external circumstances which attend it, the strongest probable reasons may be collected to direct the fixing of the period of its being published, or composed for publication, some time after the letters to Mrs. McCauley, Mr. Coleman and Lord Thanes, were written from Warsaw, which was in May 1767.—For Mrs. McCauley published the 3d volume of her history of the reign of the Stuarts, and Smollet published his history of England, in that year, while General Lee was absent; and both of those publications are referred to in the essay. That it was probably written previous to the year 1772, appears from a passage in a letter from Governor Patterson to General Lee, found in his Memoirs, page 134, dated Island of St. John, November 10, 1772. This letter is in answer to one received from General Lee, dated Dijon. The passage is as follows: "But after all, dear Lee, what is there to hinder you from taking a view of the place yourself, nay, of being your own agent. Do you not think the cultivating your lands, and improving your constitution and fortune, is a more natural and, perhaps, I might say, sensible employment, than scampering over all the continent of Europe, in search of damned Hungarian fevers. Come Lee, and leave Hume to cram his History down the throats of his countrymen; for few others read it. You will find your gall bladder decrease in size very much, without writing strictures upon any thing; or even abusing a King or a Barrington, as soon as you set your foot upon this free and hospitable coast."

The date of the letter from General Lee, to which this is an answer, is not mentioned. But it should seem from the time it would take up, in the passage from Dijon to the Island of St. John, it must have been written rather early in the year 1772. From the answer, it appears that the correspondence had been suspended for some time, and that the letter from General Lee contained an account of the manner of his spending his time in the interval; among other things, that he had been employed in writing strictures on Hume's History of the Stuarts, and in lessening the size of his gall bladder, by abusing the King and Lord Barrington. It is therefore pretty evident that the essay must have been written some time between May, 1767, and early in the year 1772.

General Lee left the Russian service and returned to France in the fall of 1767; for it appears from the date of his letter to Sir C. Davaers, that he was at Dijon, the 19th January, 1768. And when we consider that no chasm in the busy and active course of his life, seems to afford leisure or opportunity for the employment proposed in the essay, till this period of it arrived—and that it is most agreeable to the order and common course of such a work, as the design of the cursory remarks on Hume's History promises it shall be in the performance—that a publication of the scheme and a statement of the reasons and motives for the undertaking should precede the execution, it seems rather more consistent with probability, to refer the composition of the essay, to the year 1768, or 1769, than any other period from the end of the year 1767, to the beginning of the year 1772.

The political positions offered to our consideration in the essay, in dull torpid theory may be proper; but the practical rules of conduct deduced from them, lead directly to sedition and rebellion. And from the arguments advanced by General Lee, to illustrate and support his positions, we are at no loss to decide that he understood their ultimate object and tendency to be rebellion.

We have a notable example of these rules in practice, from the conduct of the patriots concerned in the French revolution, who were well instructed in the theory and practice of them, and understood them as the General did, and intended they should be understood. Every wrong was redressed, every grievance abated, and every species of tyranny cloven down, by the practical application of them, from the commencement of the revolution to the usurpation of Bonaparte. He, it is true, happened to be a little more expert in the art of directing their energies to the immediate advancement of his own ambitious projects, than the other poor unfortunate patriots were. I call them unfortunate, because they all appear to have the merit of loving and adoring the people and the people's rights to as great an excess; and to have detested tyrants and those who had but the semblance of tyrants, with as great a shew of zeal and vehemence as he could exhibit for his soul. They also made disappointment and defeat in their schemes of individual aggrandizement and the personal animosity consequent upon such defeats, the standard by which, to measure the degree of oppression practised on the people, by the tyrant or tyrants in power. As soon as they found the door of preferment closed on their hopes and pretensions forever, the tyranny and oppression of the people at once became intolerable, no longer to be endured, every common citizen was urged to exert in the common cause, whatever force he might have to instigate and inflame the necessary jealous spirit of liberty; when that had been sufficiently agitated and inflamed to put the principles of resistance in motion, a revolution quickly ensued.—And the whole race of those who had governed, the innocent as well as the guilty, were devoted to indiscriminate destruction: on the pretence too, that if one of them remained in office, or was suffered to escape with his life, the mistaken cruel moderation might prove destructive to liberty.

So far as the cursory scheme of the remarks on Hume's history of the Stuarts declares the purpose of them, it appears to be well adjusted to the end of producing the great national calamity, upon which event, all the hopes of Gen. Lee and Junius seem to be founded, for a complete reform and a restoration of the government to its first principles. The form of the strictures on Hume, intended as the vehicle merely, through which the sentiments might be conveyed to the public, most likely to animate and exasperate the jealous spirit in the people of those who govern, to resistance.—For on one side, we are told that all the proceedings against Charles the First, are to be justified and approved—the people reprobated for their cruel clemency in sparing one of tyrants.—On the other that George the Third and his advisers are equally criminal, and merit the fate of Charles the First. That the liberties of the people are in equal danger, from the corrupt and tyrannical measures of his reign—that if the people were justifiable in the extremity to which they carried their resentment against Charles the First, a similar cause exists, and of course, a similar justification for the like proceedings against George the Third and his ministers.

Having submitted the preliminary remarks on the date of the essay and on the design of it, which the occasion of introducing parts of it seemed to require, the passages referred to in continuation of the seditious tendency of the political opinions of General Lee, and his hatred of the principles of the Stuart line, are those which follow:—

A jealous spirit in the people of those who govern,

and the principles of resistance form the palladium of liberty, particularly in a limited monarchy. An abhorrence of tyrants, or even of those who have a semblance of tyrants, (and it will scarcely be disputed that Charles had a semblance,) is inseparable from this jealous spirit and principle of resistance: Whoever would extinguish the one, would extinguish the other. When we see, therefore, a junto of notorious court retainers clobbering their labors to reconcile us to the despotic administration of Charles, to his duplicity, to his breach of faith, and violation of the most solemn compacts, we may safely conclude that a design is lodged to extinguish the necessary jealous spirit of liberty. Here we cannot but remark the suspicion with which Junius bars all his arrows—the positions and arguments which follow, bottom in the same suspicion, as "that the spirit of liberty is slow to act, even against the worst of princes and exerts itself in favor of the best with more effect than any other spirit whatsoever. I must therefore repeat, that the keeping alive the jealous spirit of liberty, is a common cause; that a detestation of tyrants, or even of those who lean to tyranny is inseparable from this jealous spirit; that Charles the First was a tyrant in principle and action; that those who labor to reconcile us to his conduct and character would destroy the spirit of liberty, and ultimately establish the principles of non resistance; that a junto of mercenaries and court retainers do labour to these purposes; that it is, therefore, the duty of every common citizen who has the interest of his country at heart, to exert continually whatever force he has to defeat their purposes. For at least to weaken their influence, for in mechanics the smallest force continually applied, will overcome the most violent motions communicated to bodies."

"The marquis of Beccaria, in his incomparable treatise on crimes and punishments, is of opinion, that a community ought to punish with death such criminals only, whose existence is absolutely pernicious to the community; if this reasoning be just, a criminal king is almost the only criminal on whom death ought to be inflicted, as his existence (if not always absolutely destructive) is undoubtedly highly dangerous to society."

"James the second was expelled like Tarquin, but he and his sons were suffered to escape with their lives; the consequence of their being suffered to escape with their lives were three rebellions, which not only threatened the immediate destruction of these nations, but endangered the liberties of Europe. It is true these rebellions were defeated in their immediate purpose, but the existence of the Stuart race has laid, too certainly, a ban of fear, the seeds of our destruction. Their existence has furnished the ministers of the family, which was called in for our preservation, with pretexts for arming the family of our oppressors with the means of destroying us. Hence I think, without exaggerating, it may be inferred, that the pecuniary influence of the crown, the splendid parliaments and a standing army, (which would come great national calamity falls out to draw us back to our first principles, before the minds of our soldiers are totally debauched) must inevitably end in the destruction of our liberties; and perhaps national independence have been the fruits of our mistaken, cruel moderation in suffering a single individual of the expelled family to remain in existence."

The character and temper of the observations made on the conduct of the reign of George the third, through the whole of the letters that have been quoted, support the conjecture, that the scheme of writing strictures on Hume's history of the Stuarts, was formed on the prospect of quickening and forwarding this great national calamity, or in plain language, rebellion, from the opportunity which the management of the subject might afford of insinuating suspicious and insidious arguments, to the suspicious and jealous spirit of the people, against those who governed the nation. Since in those letters we find, he never mentions the calamitous condition of the people, without attributing it to the weak, wicked and corrupt conduct of the king and his ministers; and the profligate complacency of the parliament to their designs on the people; and pointing to this jealous spirit in the people and the principles of resistance for redress: as in the letter to Mrs. McCauley, he says—"What this will come to, I know not, but it is time something should be done, and I flatter myself it will. There is much spirit in the body of the people; but I will endeavor to quit this subject; it makes me mad." Again, in the letter to Mr. Coleman: "As to England, I am resolved not to put my foot in it, till the virtue which I believe to exist in the body of the people can be put in motion." And thus, in the letter to Lord Thanes: When I attempt to assure them, (the Austrians and Russians) that the body of the nation is still untroubled, that they have still sentiments of freedom; they answer, that such sentiments are of little consequence when courage is wanting to put them in motion." In the next page he continues: "I had the other day a conversation with the gentleman to whom you gave the horse; he lamented with great energy, the weak and wicked conduct of our administration, not only on our own account, but of that of all Europe." Again, in the letter to Mr. Coleman, he says: "I have an unexpressed desire of seeing this campaign, (between the Turks and Russians)—I wish by practice to make myself a soldier, for purposes honest, but which I shall not mention."

His personal animosities had wrought his mind to consider the design of destroying George the 3d, an honest purpose, for it is abundantly evident from the Memoirs of his life, from the passage of his letter to the king of Poland, which has been cited, and from the letter from Mr. Thomas Wroughton, who was the English resident at Warsaw, that long before the period to which the writing of the political essay has been referred; General Lee's claim to preferment had been slighted, and even frowned upon by the king, and all hopes of honor, distinction and renown, in the service of his own country, extinguished.

A lofty consciousness of the extent of his own talents and acquisitions, and of the force of his intellectual powers, associated with the leveling and intolerant spirit of his democratic notions, gave him, in his own estimation, an aspiring rank and a title to empire and command, infinitely above the pretensions of the person appointed by destiny to preside over and direct the affairs of his country.

Reasoning from these premises, and that the power of the nation could not be lodged in hands, on every consideration more unworthy of the trust; that the people were daily robbed of their rights; that the wealth of the nation was employed to enslave it; that the monstrous pecuniary influence of the crown, and the eager and overbearing nature of the prerogative, must, in the end, inevitably destroy the liberties of the nation; that the only hope which yet remained for the salvation of its liberty was founded on the prospect that some great national calamity might fall out to draw the government back to its first principles; the justice of wresting the sceptre from such hands, quickly became apparent. Thus, a sentiment of duty was brought in, to sanctify the design, which his haughty and subtle mind, in brooding over the wrongs it had suffered and the means of revenge, had formed of hastening this great national calamity, which was to save the national liberty from final ruin.

It does not appear that the scheme was pursued in the form of strictures on Hume's history; but that General Lee either exhorted it for the Duke of Grafton, or some other person, from the same motives which actuated him, prosecuted it in the letters of Junius, while any hope remained of success, is clear to demonstration. For in Junius, we find the same personal rancour at work

against the same persons. A similar design of destroying them, or at least weakening their influence by similar means. The princes of the house of Stuart constantly represented, as the most odious of tyrants, with the single exception of George the 3d in their favor. The people justified and applauded for their spirit in murdering Charles the first, while comparisons are drawn between his conduct and qualifications, as a king; and the qualities and conduct of George the 3d, to the credit and advantage of Charles. The purpose of animating the people to resistance by acting on their fears, and the jealous spirit of those who govern, is kept constantly in view; and to this object, all the efforts of his eloquence are steadily and laboriously directed.

In the first letter of Junius, we find General Lee's maxim, "that the spirit of liberty is slow to act." "The multitude," (says Junius) "in all countries, are patient to a certain point. Ill usage may rouse their indignation, but the original fault is in government." Again in page 38, letter to the Duke of Grafton—"It was a wise doctrine, my Lord, and equally advantageous to the king and his subject; for while it preserved that respectful attention with which the people ought always to examine the conduct of their ministers, it tended at the same time rather to increase than diminish their attachment to the person of their sovereign." And thus in page 66—"If the ministry are unable to defend their cause, by fair arguments founded on facts, let them spare us at least the mortification of being amused and deluded like children. I believe there is yet a spirit of resistance in this country which will not submit to be oppressed; but I am sure there is a fund of good sense in this country, which cannot be deceived." Again in page 118—"But that I know there is a spirit of resistance in the hearts of my countrymen; that they value life not by its convenience, but by the independence and dignity of their condition, I should at this moment appeal only to their discretion." Again, page 181—"How far the people may be animated to resistance under the present administration, I know not; but this I know with certainty, that under the present administration, or if any thing like it should continue, it is of very little moment whether we are a conquered nation or not."

Delineating the duty of the Commons, and stating that when they make a false or an imperfect representation of the sense of the people to the crown, the people themselves are called upon to deliver their own sentiments—"Their speech," (he says) "is rude but intelligible; their gestures fierce but full of explanation. Perplexed with sophistries, their honest eloquence arises into action. Their free appeal was to the integrity of their representatives; the second to their integrity; the last argument of the people, whenever they have recourse to it, will carry more power than persuasion to the parliament, or supplication to the throne." Speaking of the enormous influence of the crown, on the virtue of individuals, he says—"The mischief lies too deep to be cured by any remedy, less than some great convulsion, which may either carry back the constitution to its original principles, or utterly destroy it."—page 182.

Here we meet again the great calamity of convulsion so much relied upon, to carry the constitution back to its original principles, and to restore to the people that portion of their liberty, said to have been wrested from them by the vast pecuniary influence of the crown; introduced by a similar train of reasoning and delivered almost in the precise language in which it has been read in the extracts from the political essays.

One moment more, to see how the unity of design is kept up, in the comparison between the merits of Charles the first, and the deserts of George the third, and I have done with this article. In page 50, Junius says, "Charles the first lived and died a martyr; Charles the second was a hypocrite of another sort, and should have died on the same scaffold." Again, page 57—"Oliver Cromwell had the merit of conducting Charles the first to the block." In the letter to parson Horne, after enumerating the grievances of the nation and stating that they were the foundation of a rebellion in the last century, he adds: "But at least it is incumbent upon him (Mr. Horne) to show, that the present king has better excuses than Charles the first for the errors of his government. He ought to demonstrate to us, that the constitution was better understood a hundred years ago, than it is at present; that the legal rights of the subject, and the limits of the prerogative were more accurately defined and more clearly comprehended. If propositions like these cannot be fairly maintained, I do not see how he can reconcile it to his conscience, not to act immediately with the same freedom with which he speaks. I reverence the character of Charles the first as little as Mr. Horne, but I will not impute his misfortunes by a comparison that would degrade him."—page 224. Again, in page 233—"My Lord, with all your partiality for the house of Stuart, you must confess that Charles the second would have blushed at the open encouragement, at those eager and meretricious caresses with which every species of private vice and public prostitution is received at St. James's. The unfortunate house of Stuart has been treated with an expediency which, if comparison be defence, seems to border on injustice."

I shall not burthen myself, or the subject, with citing other passages from the writings of Gen. Lee or Junius, to the point in question. Since, it is believed, that the seditious designs of General Lee, and the correspondence in the plan of giving effect to these designs, between him and Junius, has been sufficiently made out. I once thought that the subject required the quotations should be extended to comprehend all the passages which together clearly demonstrate, that Junius' hopes of being able to instigate the people to rebellion were founded on the promised effect of a comparison, continually urged, between the conduct of Charles the first and the conduct of George the third; representing that if rebellion and death were not only justifiable, but laudable in one case, they were much more so, and the grievances much more clamorous in their demand for that sort of reparation, in the other. But it was found on experiment, that though the proof would have been more complete to identify the intelligence between General Lee and Junius, the execution would have been tedious and burdensome; since, it would require that almost the whole of the letters addressed to the Duke of Grafton should be copied. From the mass of evidence that might be assembled, it would unquestionably appear, that although the original vehicle in the form of strictures on Hume's history, had been abandoned, yet that the lineaments of it were preserved, in the shape, scope and design of these letters; and that the superior convenience and facility of communicating the sentiments applicable to the purpose, in the present form, and through the medium of the Duke of Grafton, was the reason why that was laid aside, and the present one adopted.

For as on one side, the popular notion of that nobleman's descent from the house of Stuart, gave the writer the opportunity sought in the plan of the strictures of bringing forward, into view, the characters, frailties and tyrannical proceedings of the princes of that line, his reputed ancestors. So on the other, from the circumstance of his being prime minister to George the third, the measures of his reign lay always at hand, ready for retort, and the way through the minister, open and leading, as it by accident, into an examination of the character and conduct of the king. Hence the channel of communication became more natural and rapid from Charles the first to George the third. The management more easy, direct and essential of the perpetual collision, comparison

and assimilation of the manners, tempers, tyrannical conduct and corrupt measures of the reigns of these two luminaries, from which the rays of sedition and rebellion were to be collected by the concave genius of the author, and transmitted with all its focal force to the jealous and indammable spirit of the nation.

If it be objected against the conclusion drawn from the agreement in opinion between General Lee and Junius, as the measures of the reigns of the Stuarts and the measures of the reign of George the third, that similar opinions, on these points, were held in common and maintained by a thousand other men of that day. The fact, however questionable, may yet be admitted, without impairing the force of the argument. For, though thousands may have entertained similar sentiments on the comparative merits of the measures of the different reigns; it may be asserted with confidence, that not one of them could be named, who was equal to the task of composing those letters, whose personal animosity to the king was of that strong and fiery cast, to engage him to give his days and nights to the labor of exciting a rebellion, from a motive of revenge, or who would not have shuddered at the idea of rebellion, in any shape, or from any cause, which should have for its object the destruction of the king and the government, had it been suggested to him.

Besides, had any other individual, if another such could be found, of the democratic notions of liberty—of the haughty temper, and actuated by the rage and personal resentments which agonized the soul of General Lee, determined on fomenting a rebellion, as the only adequate revenge for the injuries received, it is no even probable that he would have hit on the plan designed by General Lee for the accomplishment of the purpose, nor have adhered to it so closely, in all its parts, as Junius has. The stormy mind would ever have started Gen. Lee himself. Suppose him not to have been the author, and he surely, must have thought it an odd occurrence, that some other person should appear to be urged, by the same personal hatreds, against the same individuals of the government, which agitated his own breast and robbed it of all repose, and that this person should have so completely conceived his plan of revenge, as to pursue it so closely in the very track he had marked out for himself: one would imagine that the unlikelihood of the impression which so singular an occurrence must have made, on his mind, would, at times, have forced him to speak of it to his friends—a freedom that he might have indulged, for the ease of his mind, without having revealed the fact exactly, that his intention was to animate the people to rebellion. None of his contemporaries mention any signs of this uneasiness; or that he appeared uncommonly inquisitive about the author, except in one instance, when, in a fit of momentary insanity, he revealed his own secret.—In fine, when we combine all these circumstances of agreement, the conviction, in spite of prejudice, will force itself on the mind, that General Lee must have been Junius. But, I have yet to speak of his personal hatred of the king, the Duke of Bedford, and Lord Mansfield.

SCALIGER.

PROPOSALS,

By JOHN DIXON,

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OR

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PROSPECTS.

The utility and rational amusement derivable from well conducted Magazines, probably will not be controverted. They afford an asylum to many fugitive essays, that might otherwise meet with a more rigorous fate than they merit. The brevity of their articles and their longer duration of existence than that of some other periodical publications, hold out an inducement to that indolence, too frequently the attendant of Genius, and to those preffed by the cares of business, to devote an hour or two to their own entertainment, and the pleasure and instruction of the community, while the greater variety of subjects they comprise, gives them a decided superiority over several other works. For they contain something to suit the palate of every one, and may be particularly pleasing and instructive to those who have not the inclination or the leisure to peruse more prolix writings. There are few countries, where a love of reading prevails, and science is regarded, in which Magazines are not numerous and well received. And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct in saying, that not one is published in the respectable state of Virginia. He designs to publish one, principally of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support, in which call he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons. For any reluctance to subscribe, arising from a non compliance of any persons who may have illud proposals, similar to the foregoing, the subscriber has it only in his power to say, that he pledges his honor to comply with his engagement, if supported by the public.

John Dixon.

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July 9, 1804.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The town of Utrecht, in consequence of the establishment of the French head-quarters there is now very full; 75 houses have been appropriated to the use of the persons pertaining to head-quarters; many persons have, in consequence of the crowd and bustle in the town, retired to their country houses; some of the churches have been given up to the soldiers. The troops will soon be encamped on the heath, between Amersfort and Zeist. The preparations for the expedition are carrying on in the Texel with the greatest activity.

DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF FRANCE.

In the summer of 1802, the Grenadier Ambassador Laspes, after violating the laws of nations, and the privileges of his diplomatic character, insulted the Sovereign of Portugal and left Lisbon. To obtain the return of this amiable and worthy sans culotte statesman, it was commonly reported that the regent had been forced to promise the removal of his faithful Ministers; and, of course, to nominate in their place persons chosen by, or agreeable to revolutionary France. The new war with England interrupted, but did not change the plan of Talleyrand to appoint indirectly the Members in the Cabinet of most, if not of all continental Sovereigns; and to govern, during a peace, with their assistance, and with that of his political intriguers, states which Bonaparte's bayonets had, during the war, invaded, plundered, threatened, intimidated. The second arrival of Laspes at Lisbon was immediately followed by some changes in the Portuguese Ministry; among others, the obnoxious Chief of the Police Department, who had so ably discovered, and so boldly had exposed, the villainy of this regicide emissary, was dismissed. It was generally believed, that this sacrifice, with the tribute which Portugal had been put into requisition to pay for its pretended neutrality, and the presents which the Regent found himself under the necessity of giving to Bonaparte's Ambassador, would satisfy both upstart ambition and upstart avarice; but this was not the case. Rapine and humiliation always go hand in hand, and are inseparable in royal palaces, if only polluted by the presence of French Republicans; and much more so, when they die there.

New changes in the Ministry accompanied the new extensions from the Court of Lisbon; and a man is to be the Chief of the Portuguese Cabinet, whose partiality to France is as notorious, as that he owes his elevation entirely to the choice or recommendation of France. Two months ago, Chevalier D'Arango, the Portuguese Envoy at St. Petersburg, was ordered suddenly back to his country, where he had been appointed a prime Minister; and the *Hamburg Correspondent* of the 16th ult. informs us, that he had on the 9th preceding, in company with the Spanish Secretary of Legation, D'Onis, passed through Mentz in his way to Paris, Spain and Portugal.

As we have hitherto permitted Portugal as well as Spain to remain neutral, though both these kingdoms furnish direct means by their tributes to our enemy, not only to complete his armaments against us, but to prolong, by it, the contest without any sensible loss to his finances, or to the French people, whilst our national debt is augmented with our taxes; we cannot be too watchful, or to be too well informed, who are the principal counselors in these two neutral countries; of their past transactions, and of their probable present interests; as it may prevent our countrymen from suffering there such injury in their property, as they have already been exposed to, in France, Italy, and Holland.

Chevalier D'Arango is the same gentleman, whom the Directory, from his known patriotism, agreed to receive at Paris in 1797, and to treat with for a pacification between France and Portugal. He had not been long in the capital of the French Republic before he was first dismissed as a negotiator, then recalled, then signing a peace, for which he paid six millions of livres, and then a second time turned away, as soon as Talleyrand and the Directory had touched the money, and had time to declare the treaty not to have taken place. His patriotism was, however, not lessened either by the affronts he met with, or by the political swindling tricks by which he had been duped. Inured to all affronts, a third time compromising the dignity of his Sovereign and of his country, he came again to solicit peace, and to offer the diamonds of Brazil, but with an indiscretion, for which, notwithstanding his rights and privileges, as a negotiator, he was sent to the Temple; whose iron gates, gold alone opened, after new insults had been endured, temporaries may, perhaps, think, that all these efforts, intrigues, journeys, imprisonment, and suffering, were the consequence of the negotiator's love of his country; were this the case, they would not have been blameable, though they were imprudent and imprudent; but we have heard from persons who associated with Chevalier D'Arango, at Paris, and who were fellow prisoners with him in the Temple, that his hatred to this country, which he is said to have inherited from the conversation with and from the writings of the ungenerous foe of England, the late Marquis of Pombal, was the principal motive, under the firm conviction, which he is acknowledged to possess, that a peace between Portugal and France, though ever so disadvantageous or dishonourable to the former, would be hurtful to Great Britain, and contrary to its interest and political views.

STATE PAPER.

Convention between Messrs. Fox and Gray, on the one part, and Lord Grenville and Mr. Windham on the other.

In the name of Plutus & Mammon the most holy!

The leaders of the old and the new oppositions, mutually convinced of the inefficiency of their efforts to supplant the persons who exercise the powers of Government in Britain, while they act without concert, have appointed his Excellency R-A-a, late Ambassador to Russia, on the one part, and

his Excellency T-G—LE, late Ambassador to Prussia, on the other, in order to promote friendship and co-operation by a convention, the object of which shall be to enable the said parties the better to carry on the opposition in which they are engaged, by removing all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding; who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established an intimate friendship, amity, and good understanding between the respective parties, in order that they may, in concert, the better harass and distress the King's Ministers at the critical period.

II. For the more effectually attaining this desirable end, there shall be a complete oblivion and abandonment of all former principles and maxims of policy, on which the respective parties have disagreed so much, to the great ease, comfort, and well doing of the King's Government.

III. Mr. Fox, on his part, concedes to Mr. Windham that the trial by jury is a bad institution, since it enables "acquitted felons" to strut about the streets; and in return, Mr. Windham concedes that the French Revolution is the most glorious fabric of human wisdom.

IV. Mr. Windham yield to Mr. Fox that Arthur O'Connor is a virtuous Matry; and in return Mr. Fox admits that Reynolds, the informer was the Saviour of Ireland.

V. Mr. Fox shall acknowledge with Mr. Windham, when necessary, that no peace can be maintained with the present Government of France; and Mr. Windham will also, when necessary, contend with Mr. Fox that the worthy Chief Magistrate of the French Republic is as peaceable as a lamb, and wishes to enter into no other contest with this country, but one of commercial rivalry.

VI. The old opposition consent to maintain, with the new opposition, and with the Chief Consul of France, that the Liberty of the Press is abominable, and even the art of printing is an evil. The new opposition, in return, give up the Bonaparte family to all the abuse which Mr. Fox at any time pointed upon them, and agree to join in his execrations. The old opposition engage to assert, on all necessary occasions, that the late Ministry, though "they took more from our liberties, and added more to our burthens, than any that preceded them," are the only men fit to govern; and the new opposition, in return, promise to drink "the sovereignty of the people," and to assert that the men whom they erased from the list of Privy Counsellors, are the only men fit to sit in Cabinet.

VII. M. Windham, on his part, promises to endeavour to renew his friendship with all his old Jacobin friends; and Mr. Fox, on his part, promises to renew his friendship with his old friends the Aristocrats, the better to strengthen the party.

IX. The heads of the old opposition, on their part, agree to repeat all the charges of imbecility, &c. &c. against the present Ministers, which they urged against their predecessors. But if it unfortunately happen that the present Ministers shall be turned out of place, and a new set of men shall succeed to power, to the exclusion of all the parties in this convention, then the said parties promise to seek a co-operation with the present Ministers when out of place, and to hold them up to the world as great and virtuous Statesmen, alone capable of conducting the public affairs.

X. Generally, Mr. Windham engages to censure and stigmatise all the Ministry plans and measures which were taken by him when in office; and the other Members of the new opposition consent to do the same with regard to the respective departments they filled, whenever by so doing they forward the views of this Convention. And Mr. Fox, with the members of the old opposition, on their part, engage to censure and stigmatise all the principles of liberty, &c. they ever maintained by indirectly praising the despotism and tyranny of Bonaparte, and by obliquely holding up to admiration the system of Government in France, when compared with the English Constitution.

XI. Each party engages to assure its friends that the opposite party has come over to it, and has yielded in all its principles and conduct. This is the only way in which a hope can be entertained that the friends of the respective parties will countenance the present agreement of co-operation.

XII. But if, contrary to good faith and this existing treaty, the new opposition should slip into place with Mr. Pitt, leaving the old opposition, hereby give notice, and pledge themselves to stigmatize their present allies when in power, as far less able, but as far more wicked, than the present Ministers; this Convention, notwithstanding which, shall not be quoted as evidence against them.

XIII. The present Convention shall be called an agreement for a co-operation, not a coalition; the coalition of 1784 having been found ruinous to the parties engaged in it.

(Signed) R. A-a, (L. S.)
T. G—LE, (L. S.)

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

It shall be left to the choice of Mr. Pitt to accede to the present Convention, and to participate in the benefits of it whenever he shall think proper. At present he may serve the cause better by acting as an independent power.

SECRET ARTICLE.

When the respective parties included in this Convention shall have stormed and taken the King, the Parliament, and the Government, they hereby solemnly bind themselves to make a fair and equal division of the spoil. The old and new oppositions, and the amphibious, or Pitt party, shall each of them sit in equal numbers in the Cabinet and equally enjoy the cheese parings and candle ends.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

The following extracts are from letters received on the 29th ult. from the same gentleman whose letter we published on Wednesday last, giving an account of the burning of the frigate Philadelphia.

In Prison, Tripoli, Feb. 11th 1804.

"We had flattered ourselves, at the commencement of our imprisonment, that we should have had some little indulgence, as we had the liberty of walking on the terrace; but alas! this hope was soon destroyed; in a few days some masons were

sent to our prison, who immediately walled up the passage which led to the terrace; thus we were debarred of the only gratification we could experience in this dreary place; the order was cruel, was inhuman, and plainly shewed the disposition of him who sways the sceptre of Tripoli. Void of humanity, he cares not how he oppresses those, whom cruel fate has made his slaves. His subjects, as they pass our prison doors, mock and deride us; they laugh at the Christian's sufferings, and in the most brutal manner, point the finger of scorn at us. To be their sport maddens me; but Heaven in kind compassion will, I hope, soon relieve our sufferings. Shortly after the passage was walled up, we were fed with hopes by the minister that we should soon have a parole of honour, but more than three months have already elapsed, and yet no hopes that our situation will be ameliorated; there is no confidence to be placed in promises; there is nothing left us but resignation to bear our fate with fortitude."

"When you write, tell me what prospect we have of relief."

Feb. 23.—"By a vessel which sails to-morrow for Malta, I am enabled to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 24th of August last."

"I received at the same time information from my father, who also wrote to me, but through mistake of the consul at Malta, it has been sent back to America without ever seeing it. His not understanding English, certainly can be no excuse; it must be owing entirely to inattention and neglect of duty."

Feb. 29.—"The minister has at length permitted a few of the officers to walk out attended by Mahmud the Turk, who stays at the prison. I am heartily glad of it. We shall now have an opportunity of seeing Tripoli."

This last paragraph was written in haste, as a postscript, and it would appear from it, that since the burning of the ship the Bashaw was inclined to better their situation.

Persons writing to their friends in Tripoli will see from the above that they cannot be too careful in directing their letters; as there is a risk of their being returned.

The two letters of which the receipt is acknowledged above, were forwarded by the United States brig Syren, and one by the brig Union via Gibraltar. This is stated, for the information of those who wrote by those vessels, as nothing has yet been published advising of the receipt of any letters since the frigates sailed from Philadelphia.

The letters from which the above extracts are made were since received under one enclosure on the 29th ult. via Malta and Gibraltar. They say nothing, whatever of a sickness prevailing among the crew of the frigate Philadelphia, as has been lately reported. Had there been any such thing, the writer would not have neglected to mention it, and as far as we have been able to learn, there has been no intelligence from Tripoli later than the above.

Liverpool, Price Current—May 7.

Tobacco—James River, per lb. 5d 3-4 a 7 3-4; Rappahannock, do. 3d 1-4 a 6 1-2; Potomac, do. 3d 1-2 a 5 3-4; Georgia, do. 3d 1-4 a 5 1-4; Carolina, do. 3d 1-4 a 4d; stemless, do. 6 1-4 a 8d 1-4; Maryland, do. 5 1-4 a 6 3-4; do. coloury, do. 6d 3-4 a 8d 3-4; do. knifed, do. 9 1-4 a 10 1-4.

LExINGTON (Ken.) June 12.

On Saturday evening last twelve chiefs, deputed from the Osage nation of Indians, and two boys, arrived in this town, on their way to the City of Washington, on a visit to the President of the United States. It is said the object of their visit is to enter into a treaty with the United States, with whom they are desirous to be on friendly terms. Their towns are situated upwards of 500 miles up the Missouri, on the Osage river. The tribe consists of about fifteen hundred warriors, who live in two settlements, at no great distance from each other. They are of a gigantic stature being all (the men) above six feet in height, and well proportioned. They are represented as a ferocious people, who wish to be at war with all the other tribes of Indians. On their passage down the Missouri, five of their company were killed by the Sacquais and Renard tribe of Indians. Several others returned from St. Louis, having fallen sick.

M. Chouteau, a French gentleman of the first respectability, and a citizen of Louisiana, and who has for a number of years had the exclusive privilege of trading with the Osages, has been induced by Capt. Lewis to accompany them. There are also in company, several young French gentlemen, who intend applying to the military academy.

The party left St. Louis the 17th ult. at which time Captains Lewis and Clarke were there and would leave it the 19th, on their tour to explore Louisiana. Three men, who had been for 3 years hunting in that country, and whose knowledge of the different tribes of Indians extended a considerable distance, have been engaged to go with Captain Lewis as guides. Those hunters relate that during their excursions, they saw an Indian woman who had been taken prisoner from a nation who live on the shores of the Pacific ocean.

M. Chouteau carries with him to the president a toad or frog, of a very curious species—its form is that of a land tortoise, very flat, covered with scales, of a dark grey colour, a short tail, and a head formed like that of a buffalo, and is ornamented with six horns—It lived 4 months in the possession of M. Chouteau without taking any other refreshment than a little water which was given it from time to time.

This species of frog is frequently found in the prairies within the territory of the Osage nation. They live in association with a species of ground squirrel, and a species of snake—Those associations occupy an area of from one to two acres of ground—from the surface are a number of holes, which communicate with their subterranean habitations—it is kept free from dust or grass by the squirrels, who brush it with their tails—they are of a brown colour, slender made, and very active. They frequently play among themselves, on the surface, keeping centinels. As soon as any person appears the watch gives the signal, and they all instantly disappear. The snakes do not move until they perceive the object themselves. The frogs being of a slow indolent disposition, are easily taken.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1804.

A correspondent recommends, "as a gentle and efficacious method of carrying off the extraordinary quantity of bile thrown into the stomach during warm seasons, the daily use of a solution of tamarinds; two or three ounces of which may be mixed with a quart of cold water, and taken at different draughts during the course of the forenoon: This is a pleasant beverage, keeps the body cool, and the bowels in that lax state, so necessary in hot weather; and it has the advantages over most other purgatives that it seldom or never occasions sickness at the stomach, nor does it impair the organs of digestion, which the habitual use of most other laxative medicines do. It was recommended to him by a West-India gentleman, who informed him, that it was the usual daily forenoon's drink of the planters in the islands, and that it was to be attributed to the long continuance of health, which, on plantations in the interior, many of their people enjoyed, so that he had known some of them attain the age of seventy or eighty years, by living temperately and using this beverage daily, who had not experienced a moment's indisposition for thirty or forty years."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at Savannah, dated June 9.

"It will be needless here to capitulate what I had therein said, and will merely give you an account of what has passed subsequent to the commitment of Judge Bowen. He was kept in close confinement, during which several friends, and some out of curiosity went to see him, but such was the derangement of his intellects, that he treated them very unfriendly, endeavouring to break their arms thro' the hole of the door of the prison; he still continues in that state of insanity; measures are about to be adopted to carry him off by the request of his much respected father who is now here for that purpose. I have attentively pursued the charge to the jury, and I must acknowledge that the sentiments therein contained, are strictly conformable to the principles of reason, liberty, justice and humanity, tho' withall, ill-suited to the meridian of Georgia; he must have known with what little effect the exertions of the abolition societies have been attended with, from these circumstances (of which he could not have been ignorant) he should have on the subject of emancipation been silent; the evil is too far rooted to be easily done away, it may be done away, but by means which humanity shudders at—Had he merely recommended the passage of a law providing for their better treatment he might have been listened to, but as to emancipation as a measure I am confident will never be adopted.—As for the threats the Judge held out, his all stuff, and I truly believe his conduct in that respect proceeded from the violence of his passions, which at times, are so great as not to confine him within the bounds of moderation; his future conduct will evince that.

The Legislature have passed a severe law with respect to inciting insurrection, since which the people here have been uncommonly cautious in giving their opinion; for my part I would abhor the idea of commotion that would involve the destruction of my fellow creatures."

Another letter from the same gentleman, dated June 11, says, "A few weeks ago a French picaresque brought into a brig said to be American property; the Deputy Marshall having been ordered down to serve a writ on the Captain called in Military aid, which consisted of two Volunteer corps—having proceeded down to that most impregnable fortress at Cockspur, the officers with the commanding officer at Fort Greene, together with the Deputy Marshal went on board this corsair; the captain swore he would not be taken alive and made use of very impertinent language saying that "do you think I will be taken by the handful of men you have at the Fort, no by Gar, I defy you, the State, and even the United States to take me." This produced some pretty warm language between him and Lieutenant M. of the Rangers; when the fellow threatened to clap them in irons, the Lieut. dared the wretch to do it; but finding the fellow so determined, that the officers left Fort Greene, from whence they proceeded up to town; to give you some idea of the force sent down, I will only say that 36 Volunteers in two open boats constituted the whole."

Another letter of the 16th ult. says, "Judge Bowen has gone off to the northward."

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Lisbon, May 24.

"Every thing looks dark in Europe. Old England seems tottering at the top of her greatness.—The first consul is elected emperor of the Gauls—King of Italy and PROTECTOR of the AMERICAN and Batavian republics. The titles to be hereditary in his family. Pitt is expected again to be prime minister of England."

Americans, are you not astounded! Were you prepared to surrender the hard earned and glorious liberty achieved IN DEPENDENCE of your country into the hands of France? Did it enter into the heart of one of you, twenty-eight years ago, to conceive that the LIBERTIES of your country, so dearly bought, would ever be exchanged for the protectorship of a despot of any nation on earth? Will you ever consent that the laurels of victory shall be torn from the tomb of your venerable Washington, and from the brows of his intrepid companions, to upbraid your patriotism, and to sell the vanity and fame of the greatest tyrant in the universe? It cannot be.

But the letter may be incorrect. The part which relates to us, certainly appears incredible, nay, impossible.—But let us remember, that we live in an age of revolutions. We know the writer to be at the source of information, and we believe him to be too much of an American to torture our feelings with a fiction.

ALBANY, July 3.

Yesterday, MORGAN LEWIS, Esq. was inducted into the office of governor of the state of New-York, agreeably to the constitution of this state.

From late Irish papers.

Government are said to have received accounts from France respecting the marching of the troops from the coast to the interior. Some of these are gone towards the Rhine and Switzerland, and a

considerable body has been ordered into Hanover. An account is said to have been received from the coast of Holland, stating that a Dutch corps which had refused to embark on board a division of the Flushing flotilla, had been broke, and the officers made amenable to a military tribunal.

The King of Prussia presented his Queen on her birth day, with a diamond necklace, worth 180,000 florins. On the same day, Citizen La Foret presented her, from Madame Bonaparte, with a lace gown, veil and head-dress, estimated at 300,000 livres.

Mr. Wilberforce has given notice in the house of commons, that on Friday, he is to make a motion for the entire abolition of the slave trade. This is a subject which has long occupied the attention of this gentleman.

Letters from Holland mention that the execution of several persons at Paris, who had lodged or concealed the pretended accomplices of the pretended conspiracy. They complain of the emigration of most of the richest Dutch citizens, at a period when the contributions demand such immense sums. At Amsterdam, 1500 ware-houses and magazines are advertised to be sold or let; and at Rotterdam, 400. The value of the houses in these two cities has decreased three eighths, and the country houses nearly one half, from within these two years. At Amsterdam, of a population of 200,000, 85,000 are inscribed as reduced to beggary, and in need of relief. The exchange at Amsterdam, as well as that of Rotterdam, is almost empty since French police agents demand passages, or arrest any person they choose to regard as suspected, or to accuse with trading to England.

The value of British produce and manufactures exported from all parts of the world, ascertained under the acts of the 42d and 43d of his majesty, cap. 43, 70, and from other correct sources of information, amounted in the year ending the 5th January, 1804, to 40,100,870l.—The number of vessels, which belonging to the several ports of the empire, on the 30th of Sept. in the year 1802 and 1803, was 21,445. The number of men and boys employed in navigating them, 155,445.

In a letter to the Editors of the Decade Philosophique, the celebrated Bernardin St Pierre complains bitterly, that, through the unprincipled rapacity of the book-pirates, and the bankruptcy of the person in whose hands he had trusted the fruits of his literary labours he finds himself deprived of the means of making a provision for his wife and children. "I am nearly sixty years old, (says this venerable philosopher;) my oldest daughter is not more than nine, and my youngest boy is still carried about in the arms of his young mother, who suckles him. As for myself, I am descending the mountain of life, without a struggle, and without regret; but they have to climb it when I am gone, without my supporting hand. During the difficulties of the journey, they will be looking for some marks of my parental foresight and solicitude."—For this purpose St. Pierre proposes to give a new corrected edition of his Paul and Virginia, which, both with respect to typographical execution, and the style of the engravings and other embellishments, will be executed in such a manner as to defy the arts of the pirates. When we consider that this charming work has won the approbation of every feeling reader throughout Europe, we may confidently predict that the hopes of the amiable author will not be disappointed.

A new religious society has lately been formed in Holland, entitled, Christo Sacrum. At first it consisted of only four members; but in a short time the number of the sect increased so rapidly as to amount to from three or four thousand.—The object of this Society is to unite all religious sects. The principal place of meeting is at Delft, where the society has already built a church, in which we find Calvinists, Lutherans, Menonites, Catholics, and persons of various other religious persuasions, amicably assembling. The Society does not admit of any dominant or exclusive system; they have no priest, but only orators, who, while delivering their discourses, stand at the altar. The service is divided into that of worship, and of instruction; the object of the former being to shew the greatness of God, by directing our attention to the admirable regularity which reigns in all the productions of Nature. For this purpose they assemble every Sunday at six or seven o'clock in the evening. The service of instructions is held every fifteenth day when they discourse about different subjects, and particularly revealed religion.—Six times each year they assemble to celebrate the Lord's Supper; and during the prayer and the blessing, the whole congregation continues prostrate. The Dutch clergy have strongly opposed this Society, but without effect; and the present Dutch Government favours the new sect.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

A gentleman at New-Orleans, who is in a situation which gives him an opportunity of being well acquainted with the commercial and political interests of that province, gives to his friend in this city, in a letter dated the 4th June, the following interesting information: "You know, I presume, that we claim Mobile as a part of the cession from France. Spain objects to this, and being in power there, exacts from us the ancient duties. Congress, however, have passed an act for the regulation of this part of the province, as if they were with our apprehension that their right to do so would be disputed. The governor-general, who resides at Pensacola, has seen this act, and it has excited much alarm and ill-temper. I saw, last night, a translation of his letter to Governor Claiborne on the subject, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, in which he assumes a bold tone, and says he views our conduct as a serious violation of the treaty, and of the harmony that ought to subsist between the two governments. He adds, that he shall feel it his duty to resist with force of arms every such violation. He then endeavors to shew, by a variety of arguments, that we have no right to that country, and hopes the President will be satisfied on due consideration, that he (the Governor) is correct in his opinion, and that the President will take measures to abandon a claim so unfounded: but if not, if the American government persist in the exercise of legislative and executive control over that country, however painful the alternative, he shall use the force entrusted to him to repel with arms every such unjust encroachment.

"How this disgraceful business will end, I know not. On the truth of the facts, you may place the most implicit confidence. The translation of the letter is attested by the interpreter to the government: and I expect will soon be published in your papers from the proper authority."

On Saturday last, agreeably to previous arrangement, a committee of the republican citizens of Albany waited upon his Excellency the late Governor, and presented to him the following address:

To his Excellency, George Clinton, Governor of the State of New-York.

SIR,

The important functions you have so long and so honorably exercised, for the more immediate advantage of the people of this state, are about to be once more suspended, perhaps forever. We improve this, therefore, as the proper season to express the high sense we entertain of your virtues as a private citizen, and the gratitude we feel, and shall ever cherish, for your useful labors as a servant of the people.

The man who can justly boast of a long life, actively devoted to the service of his country, may well claim the need of his patriotism, and the best rewards a grateful people may have to bestow. Your life, Sir, has been thus devoted, and the consciousness of it must prove to you a source of honorable pride—whilst you cannot but derive felicity from the reflection, that your labors for the public weal have been crowned with success.

It is with mingled emotion of pride and pleasure, that we contemplate your career as a soldier, a patriot and a statesman; inasmuch as we derive from the retrospect, one more proof of the fallacy of the favorite maxim of monarchists, that ingratitude is the peculiar sin of republicans. Nor is yours, Sir, the only living example we might offer in proof, that a steady course of public virtue will not be repaid with ingratitude in the American republic—whatever may have been the conduct of ancient republics, constituted essentially different from ours, towards men who had served them with zeal, fidelity and usefulness. In a republic properly constituted, though the people may labor under temporary delusions, and the brighter virtues may for a while lie buried in obscurity and neglect—yet reason will not fail at last to resume her empire, and intelligence, virtue and patriotism, to irradiate and purify the public councils, dispel the mists of delusion, and restore to liberty her benignant aspect, and her pristine vigor. How far your own experience affords proof of this position, impartial history will not be wanting to record, nor posterity to acknowledge.

Long as you have lived to labor in the vineyard of liberty, there is yet a field open for the exertion of your talents in her sacred cause. You are destined for new scenes of action, into which it needs not the gifts of prophecy to predict, that you will be called by the voice of a grateful country. Thither our best wishes will accompany you—and in this new relation to society, your past life affords the surest pledge of your devotion to her true interests. In concert with the sage Jefferson, and that band of patriots who form the majority of our national councils, and in unison with the wishes of every real American, we doubt not the grand object of your cares will be, to preserve inviolate those sacred fruits of the revolution—the union of the states, and the liberties of the people.

In closing this address, we cannot but rejoice, that you will leave the affairs of the state in exemplified prosperity, under the auspices of a man who deserves and enjoys our utmost confidence; and whose election, as your successor, considering the circumstances under which it took place, has afforded additional proof of the capacity of the people of this state for self-government, for the enjoyment of popular elections, and the blessings of rational liberty.

With these sentiments, Sir, we bid you an affectionate farewell—and when it shall please heaven to translate you from the scenes of this life, may a blissful immortality in another and a better world be your portion.

Richard Lusk, Committee of the republicans of Albany.
Henry Quackenbush,
George Merchant,
Charles D. Cooper,
Solomon Southwick,
Albany, June 29th, 1804.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I entreat you to accept of my grateful acknowledgments for this polite address, and for the favorable opinion you are pleased to express of my private character and public services: As it has always been my endeavor to discharge with fidelity the important trusts reposed in me by the people, the consideration that my services may have contributed to their welfare and happiness, is highly gratifying to me, and their approbation constitutes my best reward.

In retiring from office, it is with pleasure I reflect, that the care of our public affairs will devolve on a man, whose well known attachment to the principles of our happy revolution, and faithful discharge of the duties of some of the most important offices of the state, afford just grounds of confidence, that the government will be administered with integrity and wisdom.

Permit me to reciprocate your kind wishes for my present and future happiness, and to embrace this opportunity of bidding you a sincere and affectionate farewell.

GEORGE CLINTON.

Albany, June 30th, 1804.

FROM THE BALANCE.

SONG

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1804.

Tune—Mason's Farewell.

Come, let us bravely care;
Let's stifle ev'ry rising sigh;
Let's not forget the wrongs we bear,
And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.
This day shall ever glorious be—
We'll ever greet its glad return;
Long as Columbia's sons are free,
The spark of seventy-six shall burn.

O, Washington! our praise is due
To those bright heroes, good and brave,
Who, led to glory's path by you,
Triumph'd in war, or found their grave.
Long shall their names to us be dear;
Long shall they live on history's page;
We'll ever drop the grateful tear,
To hero, patriot and sage.

And tho' an upstart chief may claim
The laurels by those heroes gained,
Tho' knaves may strive to blast their fame,
And tho' their memory be profan'd;
Yet there's a remnant of that band
Who wear the scars in battle won,
Will march themselves to save the land,
Or send a patriotic son.

Then tho' our sky be overcast,
Still let sweet hope our bosoms cheer,
For when these clouds and storms are past,
A bow shall in the east appear:
From north to south its arch extend—
Throughout the west its radiance shine,
Its blessings reach earth's farthest end,
And ev'ry nation hail her sign.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell for cash or on a short credit, a very likely young NEGRO FELLOW, who is a good crop Negro—and a YOUNG WOMAN, about eighteen, who is an excellent house fervant and team driver, well acquainted with and fond of the management of children.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Hanover, Gold Mine,
July 7, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, a bargain in his present stock of

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Glass & Crockery Ware—amount about 8000 dols.—For one half, a credit of two years will be given—and for the balance, good bonds, payable at a short date—or Negroes will be taken. A person desirous of engaging in the mercantile business, will have an excellent opportunity. The assortment is well chosen—such as will suit this place.

Richard Macon,
Williamsburg.

MUTUAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

Richmond, July 1, 1804.

THE very extraordinary FIRES that have taken place since the institution of the Mutual Insurance against Fire on goods and furniture in the state of Virginia, renders it necessary to call a quota from each member who was insured previous to the 23d of February last.—The Board of Directors therefore resolve, and it is hereby required, that each member insured as aforesaid shall pay to the cashier general of this company in Richmond, on or before the first day of October next, one full quota, that is to say, the full amount of premiums as expressed in their respective policies.

A quota, with this requisition will reinstate the funds available to the intention of the law and the rules and regulations of this company, and thereby enable them to pay for losses in future—and when it is considered that many of the members have been insured more than six years for premiums which do not average more than 3 per cent. the advantages this humane institution will no doubt be properly appreciated.

Punctuality is expected; and when the members of this company advert to the Incorporation Act, they will see the necessity of a strict compliance with the above requisition. It is, however, pleasing to reflect that we have succeeded the distresses of so many of our fellow creatures who might have been reduced to poverty; and had they not insured in this company, they might not have insured at all, while our own property has been at the same time insured for less than half as much as it would have cost, had we insured elsewhere, notwithstanding the most extraordinary fires that were ever known before in this state.

Benjamin Du-Val.

President M. I. C.

As each member has been furnished with a copy of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations of the Company, by referring to which, they will see the Incorporation Act.

The printers in this state are requested to insert the above, once a week for four weeks, in their respective papers.

Bank of Virginia.

AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS:

"RESOLVED, that until Certificates for the Stock held in this institution be issued under the bye laws hereof, the scrip or evidence of shares held herein be transferable by indorsement or assignment, and that all the shares standing in the name of any stockholder shall be transferred in the books of this company to the person or persons producing the scrip or evidence of such shares, regularly endorsed or assigned."

"RESOLVED, that the President of the Bank at Richmond, be directed to call a meeting of all the Stockholders (which meeting shall be in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in September next) for the purpose of adopting such bye laws, rules and regulations as shall be deemed necessary for the government of the institution; and confining other subjects important to its interest."

A true extract from the proceedings of the General Meeting of Stockholders, on Saturday, July 7th, 1804.

Teste, Wm. DABNEY, Secretary.

The Stockholders are requested to attend a General Meeting, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in September next, for the purposes stated in the foregoing resolution.

ABM. B. VENABLE, President.

"RESOLVED, that the President and Directors proceed to appoint a Cashier and two Book Keepers, on Wednesday the 26th current, and that the President be requested to publish the same in two newspapers printed in Richmond."

The foregoing is a true extract from the proceedings of the Directors of the Bank of Virginia at Richmond.

Teste, Wm. DABNEY, Clerk pro tem.

STAUNTON.

William Chambers,

AT the sign of General Wayne, continues his house of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, as usual, and begs leave to inform his friends in the low country, who may wish to visit the mountains this season, either for health or pleasure, that a STAGE runs every Wednesday from Richmond to Staunton; and for the convenience of those intending for the different Springs, he has fitted up an excellent Hack, with a careful Driver, to enable them to pursue their journey, without the trouble of bringing horses so great a distance.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who travel in their own carriages, or on horseback, will find at his house that accommodation and comfort so often wanted in a long journey, and on liberal terms.

Staunton, July 9th, 1804.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the James River Company, on the 3d July 1804.

"RESOLVED, that a dividend of six per cent be paid to the Share holders, on their respective interests in said Company, for the last six months."

Extract from the Minutes,

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

I will liberally reward any person who will apprehend and secure in jail, a Negro man by the name of POOL, who run away from my employ in the month of last month: I suspect he may be found at Mr. James Acorn's in Chesterfield, as I am informed he has a wife there. I have been further informed he has been frequently seen at Chesterfield courthouse, where it is likely he may be found, if attended to soon.

John McBride,
City of Richmond.

July 9th, 1804.

To Merchants.

A PERSON of respectable connections, who has been engaged in Business during the last five years in America, and possesses a competent knowledge of Mercantile Transactions, would be happy to engage in a Mercantile house, either in the whole sale, dry good, or commission line—the most respectable reference will be given.—Frequent employment at present, will not be an objection.—A line addressed to A. Z. and left at this office, will be respectfully attended to.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

List of Letters

Remain in the Post-Office, Richmond, July 1st, 1804.

A. RICHARD Adams, Richard Apperson, Wilson Allen, 3; Captain Thomas Armistead, George K. Anderson, Jedediah Allen, Wm. F. Ast, Mrs. Adams, Joseph Abraham.

B. William Barnes, Thomas Binford, William Bell, James Bouton, The Rev. John D. Blair, Moses Bates, Rev. Benjamin Boles, Miss Mary Brand, John Bassett, Wm. Berdeley.

C. William Clarke, (Theatre) Edmund Crutchfield, James Cannon, John Courtney, 2; Fleming Cooke, John Cotti.

D. Lorenzo Dow, William Duval, 3; Richard Dunham, James Dean, Richard Dunlap, George Donald, Thomas Diddlep, Thomas Duncham, James Dawe, Archibald Dalzel, Nathaniel W. Dandridge, Monsieur Delaplanche, J.

E. Mrs. Mary Ellis, the rev. Jon Ellis, 2; William Elliot.

F. Mr. Felder, Elijah Franklin, William Fontaine, William Foubree, John Forbes, John French.

G. Hon. Philip Grimes, J. In Gynn, Madame Garraw, 2; Roger Gregory, Capt. Robert Caday.

H. Gilet Hall, Daniel Lawrence Hilton, 2; Captain Robert Hyde, Edward Harper, Thomas Harris, Rev. David Hall, John Hesk, 2; William A. Halsey, Miss Nancy Harris, Samuel Henry, Benjamin J. Harris.

I. Doctor Henry Jemad, Mr. Joset, (Theatre) Meriwether Jones, 3; James Jeffrey.

L. Samuel Ligon, Spenswood Lipscomb, James Lynch, Jacob Lyon, Thomas Lomas, William Lamb, Thomas Lucke.

M. Richard Morris, Marchelus Meanley, Miss Milly Martin, Mr. Martin (Theatre) John Mills, Thomas Moore, William Mann, John Martin.

N. Asiel N.ble, Miss Ann F. Nelson, Robert Nisbet, 2; The Hon. William Nelson, John Naylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Nighlingham, Edwin Nod.

O. John Otten, Christopher Ouston.

P. Peter Proctor, Joseph Palmer, William D. Pope, Mrs. Patten, Robert Page, Elisha Price, Thomas Plesant.

Q. Captain Quarrier, 2.

R. Richard Reid, James Reid, William Randolph, Luke Richard, James Kind, Eldred Rawlings, James Reat.

S. Col. Miles Selden, Col. Joseph Selden, John P. Shields, Col. Henry Skipwith, William Scriber, Mary B. Sydnor, Nathaniel Shepherd, George W. Smith, Henry Smith, 2; Enoch Sullivan, 2; Alexander Stewart, Peter Seward, Mosley Sheppard, Thomas Sully, 3; William Sanderston.

T. Thomas Turner, Doctor Trent, Caleb Tate.

W. Hannah Welch, Dr. John Warrall, Capt. Joshua West, Joseph Wingfield, Joseph Williams, Wm. Warner, Gen. James Wood, John Whites, Wm. West, midshipman; James P. Wood.

Y. Joseph Vandice.

Z. Mrs. Lucy Young.

MARKS VANDEWALL, P. M.

To be Sold,

FOR ready money, at Mrs. Fisher's Tavern, in Fredericksburg, on Saturday the 25th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Sunday excepted, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, several tracts of LAND, in the State of Tennessee.

Also one tract, between five and six hundred acres, on the river Rappahannock, about two miles above Fredericksburg, on which Mr. Thomas M. fit new lives, and another tract in Stafford, containing 25 acres, situated about seven miles above Palmyra.—Possession of the two last mentioned tracts cannot be given till the first January next. The lands in Tennessee are valuable—of those in Spottsylvania and Stafford nothing in particular need be said, as those who mean to purchase will no doubt view them.

AL. VASS, Administrator of Patrick H. Hise, dec'd.

Falmouth, 30th June, 1804.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the

estate of Mr. Jacob Beckius, deceased, formerly of Richmond, by Bond, Notes, or otherwise are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to apply to John Proffer, at the Vendue Office of Proffer & Manzey, for payment.

BENJAMIN TATE, & LEWIS JOHN PROFFER, Executors.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Being about to leave this state

few weeks, John Proffer is alone authorized to collect and settle all debts due to and by the estate of Mr. Jacob Beckius, deceased.

B. TATE.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Leather—wholesale and retail.

All that valuable stock of

LEATHER in the above mentioned decedent's Tan Yard, for fitting of a large and general assortment of the best quality; which will be sold on reasonable terms for ready money only, at the surviving S. O. pertaining to said Tan Yard. Also, for sale, a large quantity of sheep and lamb's WOOL.

B. TATE, Superintendent of said Tan Yard.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby.

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of sale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this Office.

4439 Acres of valuable
LAND,
IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
December 26th, 1803.

Just Received,
And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptance in Richmond—viz.
A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figured and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Mullins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cambricks and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Rumals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.
Block & Judah.
April 25th, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,
Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.
Richmond, May 8, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.
A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by
GEORGE WATT.
Richmond, March 5, 1804.

Spring Goods.
ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,
Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,
Their Spring Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.
They continue to receive on Storage, and to sell on Commission, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.
Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

Spring Goods.
WILLIAM TEMPLE,
Has received by the ship *Rebecca*, from London, and the *Yorkshire*, from Liverpool,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.
Richmond, May 8, 1804.

ELLIS & ALLAN,
Have received from London, Liverpool and Bristol, a neat and valuable assortment of
SPRING GOODS.
The London Critical Review, or Annals of Literature, from the year 1791 till 1803, bound in boards, 39 vols. and 30 Numbers of *Ladies' London Magazines*.
June 12th, 1804.

Richard Smyth,
FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the
Wine, Liquor and Commission Line.
And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with five *Store* Shores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.
Richmond, May 4, 1804.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
BY
James Edmondson.

THE subscriber having added largely to his house and stables, has it now completely in his power to entertain any number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN that may think proper to call on him, being well supplied with the best liquors that could be procured from Gordon's stock in Richmond, and in every respect better prepared to accommodate company than he has ever been since he has lived in Staunton. As some persons living the road to Charlottesville, last summer not so friendly to him as they might be, and knew of no other way they dare attempt to injure him, fell upon the low and painful plan of informing strangers that they could not be accommodated at his house in consequence of his being so much crowded, when they knew nothing of the company that were with him at the time. The report must have been circulated from a bad heart, for it is well known he has never turned off genteel company for want of room.
He also informs the public that there is a MAIL STAGE that runs from Richmond to Staunton once a week, and stops at his house; that he will keep a hack, a pair of horses and an excellent driver, for the accommodation of company that travel in the stage to this place and may wish to visit any of the Springs this season.
Staunton, June 16, 1804.

(BY AUTHORITY)
**Scheme of a
LOTTERY,**
To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.
Dollars.

1 Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,	20,000
1 do.	10,000
1 do.	5,000
5 do. of 1,000 make	5,000
6 do. of 500 —	3,000
10 do. of 200 —	2,000
20 do. of 100 —	2,000
100 do. of 50 —	5,000
250 do. of 30 —	7,500
420 do. of 25 —	10,500
1,500 do. of 20 —	30,000
3,000 do. of 15 —	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,	250
1 do. after 2,000 do.	250
1 do. after 3,000 do.	250
1 do. after 4,000 do.	250
1 do. after 5,000 do.	500
1 do. after 6,000 do.	500
1 do. after 8,000 do.	500
1 do. after 10,000 do.	500
1 do. after 12,000 do.	500
1 do. after 13,000 do.	500
1 do. after 14,000 do.	1,000

5,325 Prizes, 150,000
9,075 Blanks—not two to a Prize.
15,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each, 150,000
N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expenses attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.
Richmond, January 31, 1804.

* * TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

The COMMISSIONERS appointed by the late Act of Assembly, to superintend the Lottery, for the benefit of the University of William and Mary, feel themselves greatly mortified, in being obliged to inform the Public, that imperious necessity has compelled them to postpone, for the present, the drawing, notwithstanding the assurances, which they have given, both collectively and individually, that it would commence on the 2nd of this month. It will, doubtless, be expected that the reasons inducing this postponement, should be stated: and after such explanation, they trust, they will stand exculpated by a generous Public, of every other charge, than that of precipitancy; to which they acknowledge, their sanguine hope of success in the sale of Tickets, and thus, of speedily accomplishing the truly laudable end, which they had in view, has subjected them.—As the day first contemplated, approached, on which the drawing was to commence, measures were taken to acquire satisfactory information of the number of Tickets, which had been sold. Satisfactory information, however, was received only from a few. Still too sanguine in their expectations; reflecting, that with the prospect of advantage offered to purchasers, the interests of science were combined, and judging of the distant sales, by what had been and would be made in this place, and its vicinity, they conceived themselves authorized to promise, most decidedly, a commencement at the period last notified.—But advices, recently received, convince them that the sales, though considerable, are still not such as would justify a commencement of the drawing.—The Commissioners will not again so far commit themselves, as to state positively, the time when the drawing shall commence; but this they have in their power, fully and unequivocally to promise; that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to hasten the drawing. This is fully evinced by the mode they have adopted, and are now pursuing, of giving to the purchaser, with such security as may be approved of, on his taking not less than ten Tickets, a credit of ninety days; thereby holding out to individuals, the prospect of advantage, from prizes, without the advance of a single cent.—Gentlemen, who have been so obliging as to assist in the disposition of Tickets, are authorized to assure those holding them by purchase or credit, that no payment of their respective bonds will be required, until 90 days shall expire, from the time of beginning to draw; and they are hereby requested to regulate their subsequent sales of Tickets on credit by this principle.

This is to notify all Persons,
THAT Alexander Gilchrist has a BOND of mine for three hundred pounds, which is nearly paid off: this is to put the public on their guard, if he should offer to sell it, as I will not pay any part of it to any person who may purchase it until there is a settlement between said Gilchrist and myself.
Ninian Wyse.
July 4th, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Henry Walker, and John Walker,
WILL BE SOLD,
to the highest bidder, for ready, at Kanawha court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanawha, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a ferry made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.
One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 16th May 1788; containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a ferry made for said Walker.
One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 17th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.
One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 16th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.
One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.
One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 16th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said river.
One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 16th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.
The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 21st March 1799; and
The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.
BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Commr.
June 7th, 1804.

Irish Linens and Sheetings.
THE subscribers have just received a few boxes of 7-2 and 4-4 Irish Linens and 5-4 Sheetings from Belfast, which they will sell on moderate terms.
ELLIS & ALLAN.
Richmond, July 7, 1804.

City of Richmond,
In Common Hall, July 3, 1804.
It appearing to the Common Hall of the city of Richmond, that the regulations of the trustees of the Free-School in the said city, have been established on liberal and just principles, whereby many poor children of both sexes have received at the said school, such advantages in the acquirement of their educations, as to encourage a strong belief that great utility will result from a continuance of the institution, should it receive proper patronage.
Resolved therefore, That the chamberlaine of this city and Messrs. John Robinson, Samuel Paine and Samuel Pleasants, be requested and empowered to receive subscriptions, and the funds that may be subscribed for the benefit of the said school; and that it be recommended to the humane and liberal inhabitants of this city, to raise by subscription other funds for the purpose of continuing the said institution.
Teste, **ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.**

Bacon Hams.
THE subscriber has received a parcel of very fine HAMS, which he will sell on moderate terms.
Apply at Messrs. Wm. Brown & Co's.
James Brown, jun.
June 16th, 1804.

FOR SALE,
A Tract of Land,
LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Oversee's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes.—The overseer's house, with a little expense may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.
Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shown the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch Town, in Hanover county.
If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to feed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.
John M. Sheppard.
Scotch Town, May 30, 1804.

The survey by which the Turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Rock, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, amount to a handsome situation for building, and good water.
J. M. SHEPPARD.

In Hanover County Court, February 25th, 1804.
John Taylor, assignee of James Welch, Plt.
vs.
John Thornton, (otherwise called John Thornton, jun.) Deft.
IN DEBT.
THE defendant not appearing, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered, that the defendant do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in July next, and answer this suit, or that judgment will be rendered against him; and that this order be published at three successive court days at the door of the court-house of this county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.
A Copy—Teste,
THOMAS POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 28th day of May, 1804,
BETWEEN
William Roberts, Plaintiff,
AND
Roger Dixon, eldest son and heir of Roger Dixon, deceased, Thomas Roberts, and Daniel Barrett, Defendants.
THE defendant Roger Dixon not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,
BETWEEN
William Ash, Plt.
AND
John Northerton, and William Brooke, assignee of Humphrey Hume, a bankrupt, Defts.
THE defendant John Northerton not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 28th, 1804,
BETWEEN
Robert Dunbar, attorney in fact for John Ritchie, jun. and Jane his wife, late Jane Hay, and Ann Hay of the kingdom of Great-Britain, Plts.
AND
Gavin Lawson and Thomas Fitzhugh, executors of Alexander Rose, dec. Defts.
THE defendant Gavin Lawson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,
BETWEEN
William Glover and Elizabeth Glover, executor and executrix of Joseph Glover, dec. Plts.
AND
James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, surviving partners of Gordon, Monteith & Company, and Carter B. Harrison, executor of James Willison, deceased, Defts.
THE defendants James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

The friends of Mr. James Mauray of Liverpool, are hereby informed, that the American ship **TWO SISTERS**, Andrew Tucker Master, 280 hogheads Tobacco burthen, is now at Bermuda Hundred, and ready to take in Tobacco or other produce to the address of said Mauray, on which liberal advances will be made. She will also take in on liberty of consignment.
The ship **ALONZO**, Ansell Gibbs, Master, also at Bermuda Hundred, loading for London, cargo all engaged, would take a few passengers, having elegant and commodious accommodations. For terms of freight, &c. of the Two Sisters, and passage, apply to Messrs. Campbell and Wheeler of Petersburg; Major Benjamin Day of Fredericksburg; the Captain on board; or to the subscriber in Richmond.

Overton Anderlon.
N. B. In a few days I shall have about fifty five Tons of PLAISTER OF PARIS at Rocketts, for sale, on very reasonable terms, imported in the Two Sisters.
July 9, 1804.